



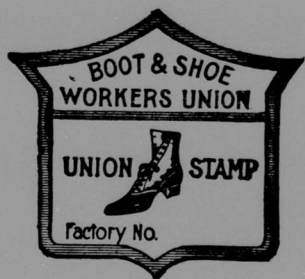
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—November 13, 1914.

NAVY YARD TYRANNY.
TAFT AND THE CLAYTON ACT.
DESERTIONS CONTINUE.
AMERICAN FEDERATION CONVENES.
END OF THE I. W. W.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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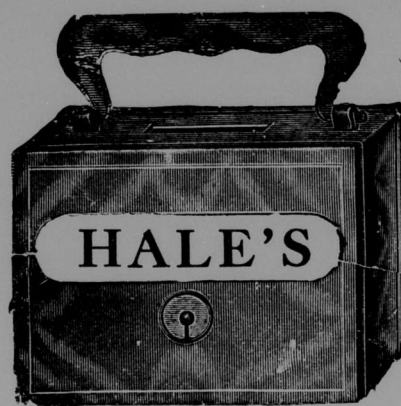
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The back contains information about postal matters, small calendar for 1916, and list of special dates at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

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Navy Yard Tyranny

Those in charge of the Mare Island Navy Yard, it would appear, desire to be absolute masters of all the activities of employees, social, political and religious.

Recently Civil Service Commissioner Charles S. Snyder of the Twelfth District arrived on the scene. Soon messengers were summoning workmen from all over the yard to appear before him on charges of political activity. It is said that these charges were preferred by H. F. Stahl, of the Vallejo "Evening News."

The basis of the charges, in one case, is said to be activity as a member of the Socialist County Central Committee, two others are said to have taken part in the prohibition fight, while two employees are charged with being too much interested in the struggle for the eight-hour law.

Conviction on these charges, according to the rules of the Commission, may result in discharge from the service, or even imprisonment in a Federal penitentiary not to exceed three years.

The move has created consternation and indignation among the employees of the yard because of the trivial excuse upon which such charges are brought.

Singing in a church choir on Sunday, when the preacher was preaching on prohibition is considered as political activity by the Commission. Attending an eight-hour meeting on the street and discussing the question with others there is also against the rules. Playing a musical instrument at any meeting for drys or the eight-hour cause is another act that is banned. It looks like there is nothing that a Civil Service employee can do except to eat and sleep and keep his mouth shut. That is if he is a workingman and does not happen to be a way up politician in the good graces of the powers that be or the privileged character.

These gag rules were inaugurated by President Roosevelt and extended by President Taft to such a degree that a Civil Service employee is denied practically all of his rights as a citizen of the United States.

So drastic and pernicious are these rules that the American Federation of Labor has repeatedly protested against them, and it is now proposed to begin a campaign that will not end until Congress has taken action that will guarantee to Federal employees that they do not yield up their freedom and citizenship by becoming employees of the government.

If such rules are to be enforced the men are placed in the position of being actual slaves who dare not assert their rights in any manner whatsoever. The truth is these civilian em-

ployees are bound hand and foot to an even greater degree than are soldiers or sailors in the military arm of our government.

It is certain that the spirit of fairness of the American people, when they have been acquainted with the facts, will demand that these un-American and obnoxious Civil Service regulations shall be wiped out and employees of the government treated as free American citizens.

It is almost unbelievable that any department of the Federal government could attempt anything so brazenly autocratic as is being now attempted at Mare Island. The training of military authorities, of course, leads them in that direction, but that does not furnish a reason why the non-military Civil Service Commission should be allowed to exercise such autocratic power over civilians who are employed by the government.

The labor movement, in accord with the sound American doctrine of liberty, stands for freedom of speech even for government employees, and will continue to fight this most obnoxious regulation until nothing remains of it but a memory sufficient to keep us on guard for the future.

It is the purpose of the union men of the country to keep up an agitation of a nation-wide character until every Congressman and Senator in the United States has been made familiar with the actual conditions that prevail at present with respect to Federal Civil Service regulations in order that Congress may be persuaded to pass legislation restricting the powers of the Civil Service Commission to a reasonable extent. That such restriction is necessary and justifiable no man capable of sound reasoning will dispute. It is not the desire of the American people that citizens, simply because they happen to be employed by the government, shall be deprived of their fundamental civil rights, and it is because of the faith the labor movement has in the people that it feels certain Congress will be induced to do all Federal employees the justice of restraining the Civil Service Commission in its arrogant dictatorship over the actions of Federal employees.

It might be a good idea, in order to bring about speedy action on this matter, for every citizen who objects to it to write a letter to the President as well as to Congressmen and Senators protesting against forcing slavish conditions of the character described upon free American citizens simply because they happen to be workingmen and unfortunate enough to be employed by the Federal government.

TAFT AND THE CLAYTON ACT.

After reviewing the recent legislation of Great Britain, legalizing primary and secondary boycotts, and the provisions of the Sundry Civil bill limiting the use of the money appropriated for the Department of Justice to enforce the anti-trust law so that it cannot be used in the prosecution of wage earners and farmers thereunder, Mr. Taft uses the following language in which to vent his spleen against labor: "During the current year the Massachusetts Legislature has passed a law limiting injunctions in labor disputes, which is nearly as radical as the English statute, and which seems to go very much farther than the limitations of the Clayton act in legalizing boycotts. One feels in respect to such an enactment by the conservative, law-abiding Old Bay State, as the author of the Bigelow Papers did with reference to her attitude in the Mexican war, when he said: 'Massachusetts, God forgive her, is akneelin' with the rest.'

"We are living in an age of what I may call factionalism, an age in which classes are disposed to think that the happiness of each class is more important than the general sum of happiness of the entire community." laments Mr. Taft. As God made so many more wage earners than job givers, the class whose interests are advocated by Taft, it would be interesting to know what he means by "the entire community." Is it possible that Taft means that unless a few are privileged to ride upon the backs of the many, the entire community will suffer incalculable harm? Or is the phrase chosen to obscure that very fact, and create an imaginary entity of which the many form only an insignificant part?

After denouncing roundly the habit of laboring men to revolt against their economic masters, and denouncing the spirit of the times which seeks to mitigate instead of suppressing such revolts, he proceeds: "The struggle for legislation of the kind I have mentioned, on the national statute book, has been long and earnest; and now those who have led in the movement claim to have accomplished their purpose in the present session of Congress. Let us see in how far they have been successful."

Section 6 of the Clayton act reads as follows:

"That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural, or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof, nor shall such organizations or the members thereof, be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under anti-trust laws."

That magnificent declaration, mandatory hereafter upon every Federal court, and of a breadth of import to labor comparable to the flaming shield of the Fourteenth Amendment held by the same courts in favor of capital, is belittled by Taft in the following manner: "The representatives of organized labor applied to Congress for such a provision, on the ground that they were afraid that voluntary associations for increasing wages and bettering terms of employment, where the employment was in interstate commerce, might be considered (they were often so considered, Mr. Taft), illegal restraints of that commerce and subject them to dissolution. That it was not intended to make members of such organizations a privileged class and free from the operation of general laws (only from the anti-trust laws as interpreted by Federal courts, Mr. Taft, that is what you were talking about, why, then, refer to all general laws), is clearly shown by the careful language of Congress

which authorizes the existence and operations of such associations (no, Mr. Taft, the act prevents the court from forbidding their existence and operation, which is a different thing), and forbids their restraint 'when lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof' (Mr. Taft evidently imagines that before this act was passed, courts could forbid a labor organization from lawfully carrying out its legitimate objects. Be that as it may, he seems not to be able to keep to his text for the act reads: "or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof." Taft fails to distinguish between the organization and its individual members although the act specifically states (1) that courts cannot forbid the existence and operation of an organization instituted for the purpose of mutual self-help and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, and (2) that courts cannot 'forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof.' This distinction in the subject matter of restraints by courts, escapes the acute perception of Mr. Taft, and he thinks only of restraints against organizations, that is blanket injunctions such as he used to issue when sitting upon the bench. The careful language of Congress is not carefully quoted by Mr. Taft in his argument.)

Taft proceeds: "The words following 'nor shall such organizations or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws' connected to the preceding by a semi-colon and the conjunction 'nor' necessarily carry forward in the word 'such' the same condition of exemption, to wit: that the corporations (he means the associations) and the members shall be lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof. Courts would naturally and properly indulge the presumption against such class privilege and exemption based on membership in such voluntary organizations, unless the purpose of Congress were clear (to the contrary, he should add). When, however, there is here express language rebutting such a purpose, the intention of Congress becomes manifest to make this section 6 a mere declaratory statement of existing law, to remove the unfounded fears of those petitioning for such a statement."

This is reasoning with a vengeance. The Hatters' case, for instance, occasioned labor's bill of grievances to be presented to Congress. Was the grievance in that case merely "unfounded fears" when Federal courts made solemn decrees that the anti-trust laws had been violated by the Hatters' Union and its members, and when these same courts sought to collect money judgments against the homes of members of the union? Does Mr. Taft concede that the procedure of those courts was in violation of the anti-trust laws and that the Clayton act is declaratory merely of those laws? Or is Taft merely soft-soaping his own chagrin that the Clayton act really and by this very section actually forbids a court from carrying into effect the orders and judgments made in the Hatters' case?

Previous to the enactment of the Clayton act, the Federal courts did not indulge any presumptions, although organized labor contended that they naturally and properly should indulge such presumptions, that labor organizations were to be exempt from the operation of the anti-trust law, and it was generally understood that they were so exempt at the time the said law was enacted. However, after some considerable time afterward courts did no longer indulge the natural and proper presumption which Taft says that they should do and which Congress now specifically reiterates in the Clayton act, and Mr. Taft ignores entirely the history of the Federal courts

up to this hour and ignores also labor's bill of grievances pending before so many sessions of Congress. It took mighty hard pulling to persuade Congress not simply to remove groundless fears but to remove the cause of labor's real grievance. There were innumerable cases in which the courts themselves recklessly rebutted

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every natural and proper presumption that Congress meant to legalize in the Sherman Anti-Trust act, what it now declares it does, as Taft says, by the Clayton act, making only a declaratory statement of existing law.

The trend of Mr. Taft's argument above, though left discreetly unsaid, really is that in any phraseology adopted by Congress, no matter how carefully drawn, there is still ample room for hostile judges to read into it their own prejudices and does continue the harm the act was intended to obviate. In the words "lawful" and "legitimate" there remains enough indefiniteness of meaning to justify the courts in repeating their misdeeds in interpreting the Sherman act to suit their own ends. And already Mr. Taft and men of his ilk are pointing out the way how to do it.

ELECTRICIANS TO BE PROTECTED.

W. S. Junkin, through Attorney Henry B. Lister, recently brought a complaint before the State Railroad Commission against the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, charging that the company operates all its sixty-thousand volt lines without fuses, circuit breakers or other automatic devices for breaking the circuit in case of ground or short-circuit thereon, and that the lines are liable to fall, due to electric causes, and in falling come in contact with other wires or objects, thereby becoming a vast danger to life and property. It was charged, further, that the company's operators are in the habit of testing into faulty lines in order to burn trouble clear and that said practice is hazardous to the public. After hearing expert testimony, pro and con, Commissioner Gordon rendered a decision requiring the company to submit within thirty days, (1) a plan for equipping its generating plants and transmission switching stations, where an operator is in regular attendance, in such a manner and with such apparatus as will indicate to the operator at all times the voltage between each wire and ground of all high tension circuits connected to the station house or feeding through the station; (2) a plan for equipping all distribution circuits, of a potential in excess of 750 volts, between conductors or between one conductor and ground, at the source of power supply, with fuses or coil switches which shall be rendered automatic for short circuits and grounds; and (3) a plan for sectionalizing and grounding all metallic fences subject to possible contact with its power lines of dangerous potential, with a view to minimizing the danger to persons or property resulting from such contact. The commissioner further ordered that the Commission's electrical engineers be directed to fully investigate the matter of physical hazard due to the construction, operation and maintenance of electrical lines and apparatus of dangerous potentials and to report to the Commission the result of such investigation.

SHOPS CLOSED.

Twenty-eight hundred employees of the Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento were affected Monday afternoon when the shops were closed down for the rest of the month. The entire payroll was directed to report for work on the morning of December 1st. Officials of the company state that the system found it necessary to economize for the month in order to meet the deficit of the past month. The shops will open full blast in December.

We ought to acquaint ourselves with the beautiful. We ought to contemplate it with rapture and attempt to raise ourselves up to its height. And in order to gain strength for that, we must keep ourselves thoroughly unselfish. We must not make it our own, but rather seek to communicate it, indeed to make a sacrifice of it to those who are dear and precious to us.—Goethe.

DESERTIONS CONTINUE.

Neither the Merchants' Manufacturers' & Employers' Association nor the labor unions appear to look with favor on the plan of settlement of the industrial dispute in Stockton recently proposed by the City Council. The Council, after hearing both sides, adopted resolutions urging that both sides get together and settle their differences. It suggested that both the employers and employees sign an agreement not to disturb the existing wage scale and hours without giving each side due notice and that in the event that terms acceptable to both sides could not be reached, that the points of difference be submitted to a board of arbitration. The proposed plan suggested that the employer be permitted to employ whomever he choose without regard to membership in labor unions but that the employer should not interfere with the right of his employees to join labor unions. The Council further suggested that each side employ walking delegates.

The Stockton Labor Council referred the matter to the strike committee without comment, and the Merchants' Association replied that it had nothing to arbitrate.

Labor in Stockton, however, is winning, slowly, but surely. During the past week five firms deserted the Merchants' Manufacturers' and Employers' Association and signed contracts with the unions. Not a week passes without from two to a dozen such desertions, so that it is but a question of time until the membership of the association will be too small to pay salaries to Calkins and Irish, and then the final collapse will occur.

The strikers are standing firm and but need support to completely wipe out the vicious association. Continue the 5-cent assessment.

We surround ourselves according always to our freedom and ability, with true images of ourselves in things, whether it be ships or books or cannons or churches. The standing army, the arsenal, the camp, and the gibbet do not appertain to man. They only serve as an index to show where man is now; what a bad, ungoverned temper he has; what an ugly neighbor he is; how his affections halt; how low his hope lies. He who loves the bristle of bayonets only sees in their glitter what beforehand he feels in his heart. It is avarice and hatred; it is the quivering lip, the cold, hating eye, which builds magazines and powder houses.—Emerson.

CALLS FOR ENGINEERING ASSISTANTS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces a second examination for engineering assistants, to be held in Sacramento, San Francisco and Los Angeles, on November 28, 1914. Applicants who pass this examination will be certified to positions as rodman and chainman in the various departments of the State. There are excellent opportunities for experience with the California Highway Commission and the State Department of Engineering, and men who are qualified are urged to enter.

Application blanks and further information may be secured from the State Civil Service Commission, State Capitol, Sacramento. Applications should be properly executed and filed with the Commission on or before November 23, 1914, in order to be considered for this examination.

Where liberty dwells, there is my country.—Benjamin Franklin.

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AMERICAN FEDERATION CONVENES.

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in Philadelphia last Monday morning.

There was but one contest in the seating of delegates, and that was decided in favor of those elected by the regular organizations of the United Garment Workers of America. The delegates seated are Thomas A. Rickert and Bernard A. Larger, president and general secretary, respectively, of the Garment Workers' Union.

Trouble arose in that union some time ago with the result that a certain number of members held a separate convention and elected a set of delegates to the Federation convention.

The convention, in seating Rickert and Larger, put itself on record as reaffirming the action of the Atlanta convention that members who secede from their regular organizations forfeit their right to consideration by the American Federation of Labor.

The report of the credentials committee showed 358 delegates in attendance, representing 2,020,000 members.

Pronouncing the passage of the Clayton Trust bill as organized labor's greatest single accomplishment for the last year, the executive council presented its annual report.

The voluminous document covers every question which has affected labor during the year, including the European war.

Of the Clayton bill the Council's statement says that it "contains the most fundamental, the most comprehensive enunciation of industrial freedom found in any legislative act in the history of the world," and that it was obtained through the "organized economic power" represented by the workers of the United States.

Summing up steps that may be taken toward the abolishment of war, the report continues:

"Militarism and competitive armament must be abolished, and tribunals for awarding justice and agencies for enforcing determinations must be instituted. International interests and issues exist. Political institutions should be established corresponding to political developments.

"Those most interested should lead in demands for world federation and the rule of reason between nations.

"The working people of all lands bear the brunt of war. They do the fighting, pay the war taxes, suffer most from the disorganization of industry and commerce which results from war."

Lengthy presentations were made of conditions in mining fields in West Virginia, Colorado, Michigan and Montana, including much of the correspondence exchanged between operators, employees and officials of the Federal and State governments.

Summing up the general situation the report says:

"Land holding conditions involved in some mining districts have enabled the operators to establish what amounts to a feudal operating system for the mines.

"They own vast tracts of lands, hundreds and even thousands of square miles in extent on which the mines are located. The mining companies own and therefore control all roads that traverse the land.

"They own the houses in which the miners live; the villages made up of these miners; the school houses to which their children must go for mental training; the churches which minister to their spiritual needs; the stores from which they buy their clothing, food and other necessities; the post offices where they get their mail, money orders and conduct their crude banking transactions.

"Every detail of mining life is under supervision of the mine operators through their power of ownership.

"In time of strike the mine operators have the power of eviction and have forced hundreds of strikers and their families to seek shelter in tent colonies, with the constant dangers of exposure. There can be no real freedom under such conditions of industrial tyranny.

"In addition to problems arising from feudal ownership of land, the mine operators have assumed police power. They employ mine guards to maintain their regulations and to guard mine property.

"In times of industrial peace the mine guards serve as police and prevent 'undesirable' persons from trespassing upon the land of the mining companies. The elastic term trespass has been interpreted to mean all manner of organizing activities.

"In times of industrial disputes the mine guards are increased and more heavily armed. These conditions beget violence, and industrial disputes in many of these districts are now practically civil war.

"The use of armed troops by mine operators and the power resulting from ownership of large tracts of contiguous territory and the subversion of civil government to military rule are some of the most serious of modern industrial problems.

"We recommend and urge that the various State Federations of Labor endeavor to secure legislation prohibiting this brutal practice, which is subversive of all industrial justice and freedom."

Statistical reports show the membership this year to total 2,020,671 as against 1,996,004 last year. The one-cent assessment fund to defray expenses of the United Hatters and contempt cases show that of \$15,018 the sum of \$14,752 has been expended, the largest item being attorney's fees to Alton B. Parker for both cases, amounting to \$9547.

Charters issued this year to various unions numbered 225.

San Francisco is putting up a strong fight for the convention next year, with every indication of success.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

Gertrude Hoffman is indeed proving a vaudeville revelation, for no other artist that has appeared at the Orpheum has scored such a tremendous triumph as this San Francisco genius. Miss Hoffman and her company of fifty are a delight both to eye and ear, and in spite of the fact that their act lasts an hour and a quarter there is not a dull or tiresome minute in it. Next week will be the last of her engagement, for owing to previous bookings it cannot be prolonged. The program for the coming week will include several acts of extraordinary merit. The Great Asahi, assisted by a quintette of Japanese, will present an act that far exceeds any exhibition of its kind that has ever migrated from the Flowery Kingdom. They perform a number of marvelous magic stunts, but their greatest hit is the Human Fountain. Edward Miller and Helene Vincent will introduce one of the best singing acts in vaudeville. They are young, handsome and talented, and always popular. Jane Ward and Billie Cullen will offer what they call a "Pianosongolog" in which they introduce some novel singing, piano playing and witty and amusing dialogue. Libby and Barton style their act "Thrills and Fun on Tires." They are skillful tricksters on bicycles and also genuine comedians. Tony Hunting and Corinne Francis will repeat their entertaining skit "A Love Lozenger."

If we look down our shoulders stoop. If our thoughts look down our character bends. It is only when we hold our heads up that the body becomes erect. It is only when our thoughts go up that our life becomes erect.—Alexander McKenzie.

Whether one is an eagle or an ant, in the intellectual world, seems to me not to matter much; the essential thing is to have one's place marked there, one's station assigned, and to belong decidedly to a regular and wholesome order. A small talent, if it keeps within its limits and rightfully fulfills its task, may reach the goal just as well as a greater one.—Joubert.

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ATTENTION, UNIONISTS!

The Sperry Flour Company, one of the leading lights and a contributor to the union-busting Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association at Stockton, has been declared unfair to organized labor.

Now is the time to show the arrogant and overbearing union crushers of our State that organized labor will fight back when attacked.

The following are the main products of the Sperry Flour Company, and as they go largely into the homes of the working people, all true union members and families are urged to refrain from using these unfair products:

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Bring this matter to the attention of your grocer. Tell him of the attitude of the Sperry Company towards organized labor. If he persists in handling unfair goods then refuse to spend your money with your enemies.

CALLS ALL A FALLACY.

That he can't afford to go to college is no reason for not going to college, the California boy evidently appreciates.

"What did it cost you to go through the University, and what share of your University expenses have you paid for by your own earnings?" was asked of the last Senior class in the College of Agriculture of the University of California by Dean Thomas Forsyth Hunt.

This is the answer the students made, as set forth in the annual report of the College of Agriculture: That their four-year course averaged in cost \$448 per year; that most of them had worked their own way through college, either wholly or in part; and that actually 51 per cent of the cost of the four-year course for that whole Senior class in agriculture had been earned by their own labor.

With such courageous ambition as that abroad in the rising generation in California, it is easy to see, the faculty think, why it is there are now 600 students in the College of Agriculture and 5300 in all at Berkeley.

The new term, beginning with January 11th, will see many hundreds new students arriving at Berkeley, to study everything from engineering to banking, from architecture to domestic art, from the classics to mining, from modern languages to the problems of labor or of industrial organization.

And because tuition is free, the poor man's son has just as much chance as anybody else. And the records of scholarship, of athletic prowess, of esteem and of leadership in college life, and of success in the world outside, after graduation, show that the students who have earned their own way have been under no real handicap in the University as compared with those whose fathers' purses were longer.

WAR CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS FUND.

By Eva MacDonald Valesh.

Take up the matter at your next union meeting. Suggest that the union as an organization give a little appropriation.

Form a committee and make a little personal canvass. Remember that every dollar will give a Happy Christmas to two children in war-stricken Europe.

Ask the children you love, if they will make some little sacrifice to give happiness to their little friends in Europe. No child has yet refused to share—and sometimes to give up all that was expected for this one Christmas, in order that the war children may have a bit of good cheer on Christmas morning.

While money can be used to advantage to buy food, clothing, fruit and candy in big quantities at wholesale—yet this fund does not refuse any contribution, no matter how small.

If a woman has only her handiwork to offer, let her make a little garment or knit a pair of stockings for some child. (Your local merchants will donate flannelette and yarn for the asking.)

Money may be forwarded for the War Children's Christmas Fund up to Christmas eve, as we can cable the last remittance to our representative who will be on the other side from December first arranging for the distribution of the gifts.

If clothing, food, candies, etc., are donated, they should reach our headquarters by December 1st, as our last shipment must be made about that date.

I guarantee that this fund is the most economically administered of any that has ever been organized. Donations cover all our expenses except postage and we expect to meet that by the sale of buttons and proceeds of local entertainments.

Every dollar you give will be spent to make the war children happy on Christmas morning.

N. B.—As you perhaps know, I am a member of Typographical Union, have organized many unions for the A. F. of L., and was for nine years at the A. F. of L. headquarters assisting President Gompers in editing the "American Federationist." I mention this that you may know that one of your own people is asking your co-operation.

AMERICA'S TASK.

It was an awkward, cumbersome business to subdue a continent in such wise. . . . Nature abated not an inch of her mountains, compromised not a foot of her forests—wrote Woodrow Wilson in "Epochs of American History." Here is the secret—a secret so open, it would seem, as to baffle the penetration of none—which many witnesses of the material growth and territorial expansion of the United States have strangely failed to divine. The history of the country and the ambitions of its people have been deemed both sordid and mean, inspired by nothing better than a desire for the gross comforts of material abundance; and it has been pronounced grotesque that mere bigness and wealth should be put forward as the most prominent grounds for the boast of greatness. The obvious fact is that for the creation of the nation the conquest of her proper territory from nature was first necessary; and this task, which is hardly yet completed, has been idealized in the popular mind. So a bold race has derived inspiration from the size, the difficulty and the danger of the task.

Expansion has meant nationalization; nationalization has meant strength and elevation of view—Be strong-backed, brown-handed, upright as your pines

By the scale of a hemisphere shape your designs, is the spirited command of enthusiasm for the great physical undertaking upon which the political success was conditioned.

UNION MEN

Three Good Reasons Why Kelleher & Browne THE IRISH TAILORS Deserve Your Patronage

First—We were the first Tailoring Firm in San Francisco to use the Union Label.

Second—We were the first to adopt the Eight-Hour Work Day.

Third—We are one of the few large Tailoring Firms operating their own workshop under union conditions. Our Tailors work Exclusively for us. They receive a Weekly Wage—no piece work.

Our prices are within reach of every union man.

We are making a Specialty of \$25.00 and \$30 Suits and Overcoats to Order that cannot be duplicated in San Francisco for the price.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914.

Today is your day and mine,
The only day we have,
The day in which to play our part.
What our part may signify in the great world
We may not understand,
But we are here to play it and now is our time.
—David Starr Jordan.

Rumors are rife to the effect that San Francisco is to have a new morning newspaper. Mr. Earl, publisher of the "Tribune" and "Express" of Los Angeles, is said to be the man behind the scheme. San Francisco surely needs a live morning paper as we are without one at present.

The war lecturer is abroad in the land at present, and it is very noticeable that most of them find material to bolster up their particular prejudices. A few—a very few—treat the question without bias and deal in facts. Especially is this true of those of them who take our view of it. The others are all wrong.

Daily, Calkins, of the Merchants, Manufacturers and Employers' Association of Stockton, sees his easy-money job fading away as one desertion follows another. The duped merchants, it is safe to say, will not soon again yield to the plea of labor crushing grafters. The experience, while expensive, will doubtless have its lasting influence.

An editorial in a San Diego paper says: "During the past four years Hiram W. Johnson has been governor, and it is needless to say he has proven unpopular." The election returns show what a glorious prophet the editor of that paper is. Wonder if he has consulted the election returns, and if so, what he thinks of himself?

When you get an article bearing the union label you may rest assured you are not encouraging child labor. Only union establishments can use the label. Organized labor is opposed to child slavery. This should be sufficient to induce every human being who believes the child is entitled to a chance to grow to a healthy maturity to demand the union label on all purchases. Do you belong in the category, or are you a selfish vampire?

If all those who voted for the eight-hour law did their duty toward the labor movement the eight-hour workday could be universally established in California without an appeal to the voters of the State to enact such a law. When a trade union adopts an eight-hour law no court can declare it unconstitutional, and it can be religiously enforced if the union members but do their duty. Unionism is the real solution of the problem of establishing the shorter workday.

:- End of the I. W. W. :-

Recently in the city of Chicago funeral services were held over that organization which was to take the place of the American Federation of Labor as the pillar of American unionism.

The visionaries who instituted the Industrial Workers of the World just a few years ago saw clearly the speedy collapse of the American Federation of Labor. And in the very ranks of the American Federation of Labor were to be found those foolish enough to believe that these blind theorists were on the right track in screeching noisily for industrial unionism, direct action and sabotage.

The organization started in with noise and nonsense, bluster and babble, and nothing else, to revolutionize the labor movement of this continent. Its institutors had visions of capturing the world in a few brief years through main force. The great industries of the world were to be taken possession of and operated in the interest of and solely by the toilers engaged in them. The capitalist class, including the great trade unions, was to be wiped off the face of the earth and Utopia ushered in amid the triumphant blasts of the trumpets of the working class, headed by the dreamers and downright knaves who launched this destructive organization.

In the beginning the Western Federation of Miners was foolish enough to become a part of the world-saving organization, and remained so until its very foundation was shaking and trembling because of the wild unreasonableness of the new-found savior of the working class. Finally, however, it withdrew, but was unable to fully expel the poison until its greatest and most powerful local union, at Butte, Mont., was wrecked and ruined.

The idea upon which the organization was based was centralized power, one big union, though the red-tongued soap boxers who meandered about the country spreading its propaganda were always voluble in their solicitation for the rank and file. Their main stock in trade was the tirade of lies hurled at the advocates of "pure and simple trade unionism." The fact that history had many times, and of very recent date, through the Knights of Labor, demonstrated the impracticability of such an organization of labor's forces meant nothing to either the knaves or the fools, and the Industrial Workers of the World was launched by both, who were to make capitalists eat out of their hands through the instrumentality of direct action and sabotage. Loud were the shouts and boisterous the conduct of the wonder workers. So much noise did they succeed in making that they were for a time taken seriously by some timid, yet otherwise sensible men, who were led to believe that the American Federation of Labor was to be swept away like chaff by a whirlwind. But as the years passed the great mass of sensible working men saw the creature in its true light and spurned association with it. This spread desperation among the knaves who saw their means of graft vanishing and a split occurred among the solidarity shouters, St. John leading one faction and De Leon the other. This war of the factions revealed to the workers some of the inside manipulations of the big chiefs, and the few misguided persons who had joined in the bluster in its early stages began to desert and continued to do so to such an extent that but twelve delegates were in attendance at the recent Chicago convention.

There will doubtless never be another convention of this band of impossibilists. The needs of the workers are being properly cared for through the trade union movement under the banner of the American Federation of Labor, and while the advance is not as rapid as some would like to see it, and as some believe it could be, yet there is no room for a dual organization. The interests of the workers can best be served by all remaining in the present fold.

The Industrial Workers of the World quarreled and stormed its whole life through, with friend and foe alike, and its career foretold its end. It is dead. Peace to its ashes, and may its misguided followers travel the path of progress in the future.

Fluctuating Sentiments

The attempt to disfranchise voters at bond elections met with the failure it so richly deserved. The poll tax has been abolished, and the minimum wage amendment is in doubt.

It is said that when the generals in direct command of the Russian fighting forces near Warsaw reported to General Dimitrieff that owing to overwhelming numbers of the enemy they could not hold their position, he replied: "Don't count the enemy; beat him." This might be a good slogan for the labor movement. "Don't count the enemy; beat him."

Prohibition has been defeated in California, but this does not mean that saloon-keepers can go on selling drinks to drunken men and bringing misery upon those dependent upon them. If such practices are indulged in it will not be long until the State is placed in the dry column in spite of the eight-year provision. A word to the wise should be sufficient to produce reform in this matter.

The thinking workingman always knows the value of unity of action among the workers. Only the thoughtless and the foolish fail to perceive the strength and benefit of collective bargaining with the employer. The pin-headed counter jumper may remain outside the fold and find solace in his dream of the day when he will be a colossal merchant prince, but for most of them when the hair is gray and the step is slowed by age they will still be mere clerks.

The man who can view the labor movement of today in contrast with the past and deny that there has been great progress is indeed blind beyond the hope of recovery. There is no gain-saying the fact that the movement has groped and stumbled and fallen in the struggle toward a better state of things, but always at the close of each year substantial progress has been recorded for the men and women of toil. True, sometimes the horizon has been hidden by black and threatening clouds, but always the hope of the men of labor has carried their vision beyond to the clear sunshine and the open light, and seldom have they been disappointed in what they found there. Such has been the past history of the movement, and such, perhaps, will be its future, yet there is no room for croaking and pessimism.

Any profit-sharing scheme which does not take into account the right of the employee to a voice in the management of the business is not likely to prove satisfactory to the workers. If large establishments can be profitably conducted upon such a basis then some hope might be entertained for the success of profit-sharing in the industrial world, but the idea entertained by such men as Ford that they have a right to interfere with the employees' mode of living and social activities is repulsive to any freeman and will not be tolerated by any but docile, subservient and incompetent slaves. There is no room in a country like ours for such guardianship. Men who will submit to the regulations insisted upon by such philanthropists are not fit for citizenship in a republic. They belong in an asylum for slaves. The American worker is a man in every sense of that term, and demands that he be treated as such. Children and mental weaklings need such guidance. The American workers belong in either category.

Wit at Random

"I believe in the motto, 'Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.'"

"Pay me that \$5 then."

"The rule doesn't apply; that's something I can't do today."—Boston "Transcript."

"She is very pretty."

"Yes."

"She was to sell kisses at a charity fair. All the boys were delighted, but now her fiancé has arranged to take the entire output. What shall we do?"

"Have him pinched for restraint of trade."—*Courier-Journal.*

What is greater than the friendship that exists among men?

The young Alameda man had carefully explained that he must go to San Jose, but declared that he would surely be back for 7 o'clock dinner, as usual. He did not return as per schedule. The hours dragged by and wife became anxious. Finally she telegraphed to six of her husband's friends in San Jose, asking them if the missing man was there.

With the dawn came a farmer's wagon dragging in a broken-down automobile and the husband. Almost at the same moment a messenger boy arrived with six telegrams, and all of them read:

"Yes, Walter is passing the night with me."

A gentleman in addressing a Baltimore gathering of children rather confused himself, to the merriment of the youngsters. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the school before which he was speaking.

"My young friends," said the speaker, "let me urge upon you the necessity of not only reading good books, but also of owning them, so that you may have access to them at all times. Why, when I was a young man I used to frequently work all night to earn money to buy books and then get up before daylight to read them."

The magistrate had asked all of the customary questions, about taking "this man" or "this woman" for a lawful wedded companion, and about "promising to love, honor, and obey." The ceremony was finished. The couple were married.

The bridegroom, a western Kentuckian, started to reach for his wallet. Then he stopped.

"Squire," he said, "I got a proposition to make to ye. I'll give you \$2 now or I'll wait six months and give you what I think my wife's worth then, even if it's \$200."

The magistrate looked at the bride for a moment. "I believe I'll take the \$2 now," he said.

"Why is dinner not ready. Didn't I tell you to cook it on the gas stove?"

"Yes, mum, but the gas stove went out."

"Why didn't you light it again?"

"I couldn't, mum. It went out through the roof!"—Boston "Globe."

Tommy came home from school looking depressed. He presented a little note from teacher. Tommy had been very naughty and needed a serious reprimand.

"What did you do?" question his mother.

"Nothing," was the wailing answer. "She asked a question, and I was the only one who could answer it."

"But what was the question?" came mother's puzzled but natural query.

"Who put the dead mouse in the drawer of her desk," sobbed Tommy.

Miscellaneous

"THE CLIQUE."

What is "The Clique?" 'Tis a body of men Who attend every meeting, not jest now and then;

Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick— These are the men that the grouch calls "The Clique."

Who don't make a farce of that sacred word "brother,"

Who believe in the motto to "help one another"; Who never resort to a dishonest trick—

These are the men that some call "The Clique." The men who are seldom behind in their dues.

And who from the meetings do not carry news; Who attend to their duties and visit the sick—

These are the men that the crank calls "The Clique."

We all should be proud of members like these— They can call them "The Clique" or whatever they please;

They never attempt any duties to dodge;

These are "the cliques" that run 'most every lodge.

But there are some people who always find fault, And most of this kind are not worth their salt;

They like to start trouble, but seldom will stick— They like to put all of the work on "The Clique."

—Fraternal Index.

Secretary Lane has recently issued an order designating as non-irrigable under the 320-acre homestead law more than a million acres of land in the State of Oregon. The effect of this order, which becomes effective November 10th, is to make such of these lands as are vacant and subject to entry available to be taken up as enlarged homesteads of 320 acres each. Those having within the designated area entries of 160 acres upon which final proof has not been made may apply to enlarge their homesteads to 320 acres by taking up an additional 160 acres of any of the designated land which is surveyed, vacant, non-timbered, etc., and which adjoins their present entries.

SECOND WIND.

By George Matthew Adams.

The race of Success is won just like any other race—on second wind. Second wind is nothing more or less than reserve power responding and carrying one through to the end.

Be a second wind performer.

Some people never experience second wind—simply because they never put forth the necessary effort to enable them to draw on their reserve lung space.

Be a second wind performer.

The successful man goes through all the little processes of failure and discouragement and defeat—then he gets his second wind—pushes all the setbacks aside, and carrying great momentum, he goes on and on. This is always the story of the one who has the courage and stamina to press on until the second wind is reached.

Be a second wind performer.

If you want to experience the delight and power that results from the acquiring of your second wind you have but to do more than you are told to do—more than you have to do. Second wind comes through initiative, enthusiasm and determination.

Be a second wind performer.

American Federation Newsletter

Labor Group Intact.

At this writing (Thursday morning, November 5th), unofficial reports to A. F. of L. headquarters indicate that the Congressional labor group remains intact, and that the number will be increased. The first addition to the group reported is Carl G. Van Dyke of St. Paul, member of the Brotherhood of Railway Postal Clerks, who, it is stated, has defeated Representative Stevens. An especially bitter fight was waged against Representative Buchanan of the Seventh Illinois District (Chicago), one of the labor group leaders. He has been re-elected by an increased majority.

The new Congress will not take office until December, 1915. Encouraged by its recent successes, the American Federation of Labor is preparing to vigorously urge the three remaining bills that are the last on Labor's Bill of Grievances, submitted in 1906. These bills are: The seamen's bill, restriction of immigration and regulation of convict labor. They have been passed by the House of Representatives and reported favorably by Senate committees, to be acted on when the Sixty-third Congress convenes, December 7, 1914, for its last session.

It is confidently believed that another emphatic request by the organized men and women will result in as complete a success as did the effort to secure relief from trust classification and the correction of injunction abuses.

Agreement Reached.

After negotiations that have been conducted for the past several months, the Bookbinders' Union of Raleigh, N. C., has reached a wage scale agreement with employers. At one time peace prospects were dark, but reason eventually prevailed.

Prepare For The Rush.

The Baltimore "American" comments as follows on future immigration to this country: "Immigration officials and others who are in position to obtain advance information are of opinion that at the close of the European war, or before the close, if it is possible to get over to this side before the war ends, there will be a rush of European immigration to the United States passing by far all previous records. From Russia, Poland, Austria, Belgium and even from Germany this peaceful invasion will be coming, say those who undertake to speak with some degree of authority upon this matter."

Mayor Vetoes Ordinance.

At Indianapolis Mayor Bell has vetoed an ordinance defining the qualification of motormen and conductors employed on street and inter-urban cars in that city. The ordinance provided that only experienced men could be employed—men who had had at least thirty days' training or instruction under men who have been employed in the city for at least one year. The ordinance was unanimously adopted by the common council, and was urged by unionists and sympathizers to stop a repetition of scenes enacted during the recent car strike by the hordes of strikebreakers imported by the company. The mayor says the city has no right to define the qualifications of street car employees, although the same principle is applied in scores of other instances by the municipal authorities.

Will Unionize Now.

The refusal of glove manufacturers in Gloversville, N. Y., to accept the increased wage award of the State Mediation Board has convinced these striking workers that their only hope is through

organization. The strike started August 21st, because of a refusal of the employers to raise wages, which are shown to average \$13.50 a week. Most of these workers, which comprise eight different nationalities, are non-union, and they declined to organize "for fear," they said, "that they might jeopardize their chances of a settlement." The refusal of the manufacturers to accept the decision of the State authorities has resulted in a different viewpoint, and the strikers are now listening to the advice of A. F. of L. Organizer Flett.

Set Minimum Wage.

The Minnesota Minimum Wage Commission has fixed the rates of minimum pay which are to prevail in that State for the different classes of women and minor employees of "ordinary ability." In mercantile, office, and waitress occupations in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth, cities of the first class, the rate fixed is \$9 a week; for the smaller cities it is \$8.50, and in all other parts of the State it is \$8. The manufacturing, mechanical, telephone, telegraph, laundry, dyeing, dry-cleaning, luncheons, restaurant and hotel occupations the rate for the three first-class cities is \$8.75 a week; for the smaller cities it is \$8.25, and for the rest of the State it is \$8. These rates will become effective November 23d. Any employer failing to pay these rates will be fined or imprisoned, or both. A W. Williams, a manufacturer of St. Paul, has asked for an injunction to restrain the Commission from enforcing the decision. A temporary order has been issued.

Tragedy of Specialization.

Specialization is deadening to the workers, said Earl Barnes of Philadelphia in a lecture. "Work is educational so long as you don't know how to do it," said the speaker. "When you know how to do it, it becomes automatic. We have reached the point where the products must take second place to the producers. Each of us has got to get his mind straightened out in our relation to work. We must see what effect work has on the nervous system, for we start with a nervous system in which there are certain great potentialities, and which can be improved by the way we handle it. Why have we specialized functions in industry today? One reason is it gives us increased output—not because it has any beneficial effect on the individual. We've gone quite mad on this idea of specialization and do not see the tragedy behind it. The man who does one thing a number of years of his life—and one thing only—has atrophied the rest of his brain and nervous system. We've got into a condition from which we've got to escape in some way. We are here on earth to take care of ourselves."

Foreman Is Fined.

Judge Goodnow of Chicago has fined William Wright, foreman in the plant of the United States Brush and Broom Company, \$25 and costs for using improper language before girl employees, who were afterward forced on strike because of low wages. In sentencing Wright the court said: "Working girls are buffeted around enough under ordinary conditions. They are up against a pretty tough game, and they should have as much protection as can be given them. The fact that these girls did not make this complaint until they were on a strike from this factory has nothing to do with the case. They claim they made no complaint to the president of the company because they were afraid of losing their jobs. My experience has been that is usually what happens if a girl does complain of such things. She must either endure them or quit. And if they had brought this case into court before they were on a strike they would undoubtedly have been out of a position, anyway."

Herman's Hats

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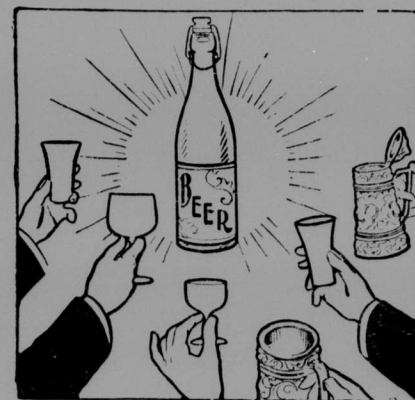
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Yosemite Beer

Musicians' Mutual Protective Union

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight.

The regular weekly meeting of the board of directors was held Tuesday, November 10th, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers deposited: R. M. Fuessell, Local 76, Seattle, Wash.; B. G. Wood, Local 145, Vancouver, B. C.; C. D. Bethel, Local 564, Altoona, Pa.; G. L. Demetre, Local 37, Joliet, Ill.

Admitted to membership upon examination: Eulalia Pickett, piano.

Reinstated: F. C. Bignami, Wm. Muheim, W. H. Dufour, F. De Stefano, H. Lahann, Leo J. Murphy, R. Hinkley, L. M. Lalane, J. F. Reed, H. Lowenstein, D. W. Forbes, J. L. Callaghan.

In purchasing caps, members will please be careful and see that they obtain the capmakers' label. Goldman Brothers, Mission, can furnish caps with this label.

E. Bergenholz is home again after an absence of several years touring the country in vaudeville.

The funeral of the late R. J. Angelotty, who died November 7th, was held Tuesday, November 10th, from the undertaking parlors of Peterson & Co., on Divisadero street. The funeral band was in attendance. Angelotty was well known among the members of this local, had been a member for many years, and was a clever musician.

Members of the Drummers' Club will please take notice that the drum has been taken out of New Century Club Hall, Sutter and Franklin streets.

Mr. Walter Weber and Miss Nan McKeon were married Sunday, November 8th, and are spending their honeymoon at Del Monte. Mr. Weber is the pianist at the Imperial Theatre and is one of the most popular young members of this organization, while the bride is one of San Francisco's most charming and talented daughters. They will take up their residence at 527 Central Avenue upon their return to this city.

The following article is taken from the "Daily Advance" of Tiffin, O., and will be of interest to local members as Mr. Decker was well known here, having been a member of the S. F. Symphony Orchestra for several seasons:

Fine Tribute to Deceased Comrade.

A beautiful testimonial to the high esteem in which William Decker, former member of Sousa's Band, is held, was tendered in this city Friday by that organization. During the concert the great leader took occasion to speak of Mr. Decker, extolling his worth and ability, and at the conclusion a dirge of Mr. Sousa's own composition, "Beyond the Tent," was played. It was a beautiful tribute that left many a tear bedimmed eye. In the audience were the members of Mr. Decker's immediate family and also Miss Stella Rucker, of California, to whom the deceased was to have been married the September following his death, and who has been visiting at the Decker home for several weeks.

During the day members of the band ordered flowers sent to the grave of Mr. Decker and also left orders for flowers to be placed on the grave on All Saints' Day next week. Also nearly every member of the band visited the cemetery during the day.

That Mr. Decker was very popular with the band was evident from the many allusions made by members during the day, but the most striking evidence was in the speech made by Mr. Sousa during the concert. It is said that this was the first time the great leader ever addressed an audience from the concert stage.

Mr. Decker was with the Sousa band on seven

trips, including the memorable trip around the world. When the organization was in San Francisco Mr. Sousa secured for Mr. Decker a place in the great Symphony Orchestra of that city. It was in that city that he became ill, and his death occurred in August, 1913, as he was en route to his home in this city.

SOME DEFINITIONS OF HOLLAND.

Whoever looks for the first time at a large map of Holland wonders that a country so constituted can continue to exist. At the first glance it is difficult to see whether land or water predominates, or whether Holland belongs most to the continent or to the sea. Those broken and compressed coasts, those deep bays, those great rivers that, losing the aspect of rivers, seem bringing new seas to the sea; that sea which, changing itself into rivers, penetrates the land and breaks it into archipelagoes; the lakes, the vast morasses, the canals crossing and recrossing each other, all combine to give the idea of a country that may at any moment disintegrate and disappear.

What sort of a country Holland is has been told by many in few words. Napoleon said it was an alluvion of French rivers—the Rhine, the Scheldt and the Meuse—and with this pretext he added it to the Empire. One writer has defined it as a sort of transition between land and sea. Another, as an immense crust of earth floating on the water. Others, an annex of the old continent, the China of Europe, the end of the earth and the beginning of the ocean, a measureless raft of mud and sand.

But they all agreed upon one point, and all expressed it in the same words: Holland is a conquest made by man over the sea; it is an artificial country; the Hollanders made it; it exists because the Hollanders preserve it; it will vanish whenever the Hollanders shall abandon it. —From "Holland and Its People," by Edmondo De Amicis.

THE GROWTH OF ALTRUISM.

Discussing the striking development of altruistic feeling in the latter half of the nineteenth century, Benjamin Kidd says, in "Social Evolution," that the most significant forms of this are not the great institutions for the care and education of the many. They are "to be marked more particularly in a widespread interest in the welfare of others which exhibits itself in a variety of less obtrusive forms."

He goes on to state that this sympathy for others "extends in a gradually widening circle," but there is no justification for regarding the change thus in progress as indicating that we are undergoing a kind of deterioration, or as evidence that we are becoming effeminate and less able to bear the stress of existence than formerly. There are no real grounds for such a supposition, for we "show no signs of effeminacy in other respects. On the contrary it is amongst the peoples who are most vigorous and virile, and amongst whom the stress is severest, that the change is most noticeable. It is amongst the races that are winning the greatest ascendancy in the world that this softening process has proceeded farthest. This development," he says, "has all the appearance of being in some way associated with the progress we are making in other directions," and he finally declares that this altruism is "the characteristic and determinative product of the religious system upon which our civilization is founded. He feels that it is the Christian religion which has "tended to raise the peoples affected by it to the commanding place they have come to occupy in the world."

Reverence the highest, have patience with the lowest. Let this day's performance of the meanest duty be thy religion.—Margaret Fuller.

FREEDOM IN SERVICE.

Explaining that the difficulty in comprehending the actions of men rests largely in the difficulty in comprehending what they mean by the words they use, A. F. Pollard discusses in the "Yale Review," "Liberty, Medieval and Modern." He finds that the modern meaning of the word liberty is something quite different from the successive interpretations given to it in past ages.

We see, he says, that liberty has been as multifarious as the crimes committed in its name. But whatever its form, it cannot be treated from the individual's point of view, because the individual belongs to society, and his liberty affects his fellows. The only rational basis of liberty is also the basis of morality; there should be to each individual a liberty to do unto others as he would that they should do unto him—but no more. It is a question not so much of the rights of man as of his duty to his neighbor; and we should be nearer the solution of some of our social problems if we talked less of the rights of man and more of his responsibilities. Men will not be judged by the extent of the rights they assert for themselves, but by the extent of the good and faithful service they render to others. . . . There is little loss of liberty in that service, and the better educated the community, the greater the liberty in its service; for the nearer we get to a perfect master, the nearer does our service approach to perfect freedom.

Dr. Arnold says somewhere that he wishes the public might have a history of our present state of society traced backwards. It is the present that really interests us; it is the present that we seek to understand and explain. I do not in the least want to know what happened in the past, except as it enables me to see my way more clearly through what is happening today. I want to know what men thought and did in the thirteenth century, not out of any dilettante or idle antiquarian's curiosity, but because the thirteenth century is at the root of what men think and do in the nineteenth. Well, then, it cannot be a bad educational rule to start from what is most interesting and to work outwards and backwards. By beginning with the present we see more clearly what are the two things best worth attending to in history—not party intrigues nor battles nor dynastic affairs, nor even many acts of Parliament, but the great movements of the economic forces of a society on the one hand, and on the other the forms of religious opinion. . . . All the rest is important, but their importance is subsidiary.—Lord Morley.

I have sped o'er many miles of land and sea, and mingled with much people, but never yet have found a spot unsunned by human kindness, some more and some less, but all can claim a little. And a man may travel thorough the world and sow it thick with friendship.—Tupper.

YOU CAN

By GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS

"You can take command of yourself at any moment you desire to do so. Study and analyze your Abilities and Powers and master them all into your service. For you can make of yourself a towering figure in the work of the world. No one owns you. One hundred per cent of the Stock in your personal Corporation belongs to you. The little people of Destruction that whine at your door whine at the door of every forceful man. You can make them mere Pygmies in their Power over your Future."

This is a book which stimulates to action before a page is finished. It is concentrated energy and common sense. Dipping into it is like touching a live electric wire. It vitalizes.

Among the titles of these short, pithy articles are Silence, Health, Character, Mistakes, Ruts, Together, Time, Dare, Pay, Why, See, System, Dream, Be Prompt, and many others. Each puts forth a fundamental truth of right and efficient living in such plain and forceful language that it sticks. The author is himself the founder and head of a successful business.

75 cents net; postpaid, 85 cents.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS - - NEW YORK

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held November 6, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—President Gallagher and Secretary O'Connell excused. Delegate Reardon appointed vice-president pro tem.

Credentials—Stereotypers—Thomas Oneil, vice Ed Gorman. Glass Bottle Blowers—Hugh Lowe, vice F. Maloney. Electrical Workers No. 151—Geo. Piper, vice Frank J. Braun. Delegates seated.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Communications—Filed—From George E. Crothers, thanking delegates for their assistance in the late campaign. From Tailors' Union No. 2, withdrawing Delegate Nicol. From California Social Hygiene Society, inclosing copy of resolution and requesting approval. From California State Federation of Labor, inclosing receipt for \$1000, and financial statement of receipts and expenditures of the Stockton Fund.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Janitors' Union, requesting a boycott on Odd Fellows Hall.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Resolutions submitted by Delegate Zant, relative to urging the Mayor and Board of Supervisors to instruct the Civic Center architects to install heating equipment for the Auditorium in the basement of said building, to serve for a light, heat and power plant.

Referred to Delegate of the A. F. of L.—From the Riggers and Stevedores' Union, requesting Council to instruct its delegate to use his best efforts to bring about an eight-hour day, and a closer affiliation or industrial form of unionism.

Request Complied With—From the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Union, requesting Council to use its good offices in an endeavor to get all union made steel on all municipal work.

Communication from the Vallejo Trades and Labor Council, requesting Council to use its influence with Mr. Robert Wilson, Superintendent of the City Street Improvement Company to unionize its work in Vallejo. On motion this matter was referred to the Hoisting Engineers' Union.

Reports of Union—Shoe Workers requested delegates and friends to patronize store located at 2267 Mission Street, which carries only union labeled shoes. Waiters—Reported the entertainment given by the Indoor Yacht Club was unfair to organized labor. Cigar Makers—Donated \$25 to Stockton lockout, and indorsed the proposed charter amendment, relative to the Allied Printing Trades Label. Hoisting Engineers—Have raised the Stockton assessment to ten cents per week.

Label Section—Urged delegates to have their wives join the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section, and requested a demand for the union label, card and button.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Excelsior Dairy; amended, that the matter lay over one week; amendment carried. The request for a boycott on the Economic Laundry Company was also laid over one week. On the request of House Movers' Union for permission to amalgamate with the Pile Drivers' Union, your committee sees no objection to this request, but the matter must go to the A. F. of L. for the necessary permission, and your delegate was instructed to represent this Council at any hearing to be held at the convention on this matter. Acting Secretary Gallagher reported on a conference held by the Joint Committee on the Pressmen and Press Feeders' strike, and stated

that it was decided for the best interest of the printing trades if it could be arranged for Bro. Tracy to go to the convention for the purpose of meeting the officers of the Allied Printing Trades Conference Board, and inducing them to give permission for concerted action relative to the local situation. Bro. Gallagher asked for permission to issue a check in the sum of \$150 for defraying the expenses of Bro. Tracy. Your committee unanimously approved of the action and recommends that the Council also give its approval. Report of committee concurred in.

Special Committee—Delegate Zant submitted report of his work in furthering Sperry boycott.

New Business—Under this head it was announced that Miss Annie Kenny, noted English suffragette, will speak at meeting to be held at Scottish Rite Auditorium on Saturday evening, November 14th, at which time delegates and trade-unionists are particularly invited to attend.

Bro. Casey made a very favorable report on the Stockton situation and stated that the unions were gaining ground every day.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—Waitresses, \$56; "Labor Clarion," \$50; Felt and Composition Roofers, \$8; Sugar Workers, \$8; Carpenters No. 483, \$40; Cooks' Helpers, \$28; Typographical, \$40; Marble Workers No. 44, \$8; Box Makers, \$4; Machinists, \$40; Tailors, \$16; Bay and River Steamboatmen, \$24; Steam Shovelmen No. 29, \$8; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 537, \$8; Electrical Workers No. 151, \$24; Retail Shoe Clerks, \$12; Label Section, \$1; Stockton Fund, \$465.50. Total receipts, \$848.50.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stenographers, \$51; George A. Tracy, \$150; William Quilfeldt, \$21; Theodore Johnson, \$25; Thomas Zant, \$30; Pacific Tel. & Tel. Co., \$17.22; Postal Tel. & Cable, \$1; Hall Association, \$57.50; "Labor Clarion," \$30; Attorney McNutt, \$100; Thomas Monahan Co., \$22; Brown & Kennedy, \$15; L. B. Daggett, \$12.50; Underwood Typewriter Co., supplies, \$4; State Federation of Labor, for Stockton, \$800. Total expenses, \$1482.22.

Council adjourned at 10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. T. BONSOR, Acting Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Regular Meeting Held November 4th.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 by Vice-President James French.

Roll Call of Officers—President S. Roman and Trustee W. G. Desepte were noted absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as read.

Communications—From Allied Printing Trades Council, asking indorsement of proposed amendment to the city charter that all printed matter used by the city must bear the Allied Printing Trades label; complied with. Minutes from Eight-Hour League were ordered filed. From Fresno Raisin and Fruit Products Co., stating that it was going to continue to do business with the Schmidt Lithograph Co., which is not a union concern; motion to send copy of letter to Fresno Labor Council. Amendment, to send copy of letter to all central bodies in the State, requesting them to place the Fresno Raisin and Fruit Products Co. on the unfair list to organized labor; amendment carried. From Janitors' Union, enclosing 5 tickets for a ball to be given by it on November 21st in Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia street; tickets referred to secretary with instruction to dispose of same. From Tailors' Industrial Union of Chicago; ordered filed.

Bills—Printing and furnishing 1000 postal cards, \$12.50; 1000 letterheads, \$4.50; Mattie M. Barkley, multigraphing, \$2.65; rent for November, \$8; subscription for "Labor Clarion" for October, \$1.25; Secretaries' salaries for October, \$15; postage

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the keg or bottle

Union Made and Bottled
OF AMERICA
COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY WORKMEN
Soft Drink and Mineral Water

Orpheum O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton
Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning this Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY

The Greatest Show Ever Offered in Vaudeville

LAST WEEK

GERTRUDE HOFFMAN

AND HER COMPANY OF FIFTY IN GERTRUDE HOFFMAN'S REVUE, ORIGINATED AND STAGED BY HER

In Conjunction With

A Great New Show

ASAHI, assisted by the Asahi Quintette, presenting feats of Magic, Mystery and Risley; JANE WARD and BILLIE CULLEN offer "A Polite Pianosong-log"; LIBBY & BARTON "Thrills and Fun on Tires"; HUNTING & FRANCIS "A Love Lozenger"; EDWARD MILLER & HELENE VINCENT, Some Girl—Some Boy—Some Songs.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE, DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insulating that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

SUITE 1029 HEARST (EXAMINER) BUILDING

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of Musicians' Union, Local No. 6.

and expenses, \$4.35; to Organizer Ladies' Auxiliary, \$6.

Reports of Unions—Retail Clerks reported that Bruze, 1015 Market street, is advertising for sale union-made overalls; that the "Subway" store, owned by Barney Frankel, is not a union store. Bill Posters reported that they were instrumental in having the Liberty Theatre on Broadway to use the Allied Printing Trades label on their tickets in the future.

Reports of Committees—Sister Mahoney reported progress in behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Trustees reported favorably on bills and same were ordered paid.

New Business—By motion, the secretary was instructed to buy a 12-pound turkey to be given away at the second meeting in November of the Ladies' Auxiliary. By motion, secretary to send communications to all unions that the Label Section has indorsed proposed amendment by the Allied Printing Trades to the city charter, and requesting them to do likewise.

Meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

E. GUTH, Secretary.

COLORADO SUSTAINS PRESIDENT.

Voters of Colorado sustained President Wilson in his efforts to settle the coal strike when they returned three Democrats to Congress and re-elected their Democratic Senator last Tuesday.

The striking feature of the election was that these same voters repudiated the Ammons Democratic administration which permitted the Ludlow massacre and other strike disorders resulting in the murder and cremation of thirty-four men, women and children. With the exception of two offices every democratic candidate was defeated.

John D. Rockefeller spent \$100,000 to make the State go dry, it is said, and Senator Patterson claimed in a public speech that he also handed the Denver "Post" \$60,000 to support his candidate for Governor. This, with the odium attached to the Ammons administration was too much for the Democratic State candidates to carry.

Labor won a splendid victory when they elected District Judge Teller to the Supreme Court bench, thus defeating Judge Campbell who has been notoriously opposed to organized and unorganized labor.

Labor centered most of its support on Mary C. C. Bradford, superintendent of public schools, and re-elected her by a handsome majority.

The faith of the people of Colorado in the President is well shown by the vote for United States Senator. While the disgust of Colorado citizens with anarchistic rule of the Ammons Democratic administration led them to elect a Republican Governor by a vote of 121,061 to 87,533, the voters returned the present Democratic United States Senator, Charles S. Thomas, by a vote of 94,834 to 90,173.

Congressman Edward Keating, who has put up such a splendid fight in Congress for the striking miners, was re-elected by a good majority, while Congressman George Kindel, the only Colorado representative to oppose the workers, received but 5000 votes for the United States Senate as against the 94,000 vote of Thomas.

Keating's majority, in spite of a Republican landslide, is a splendid tribute—a handsome reward for faithful service to his constituents.

The corporation steal of county offices in the strike district was even more corrupt than in former years. Heretofore the coal companies were content with voting their pay roll. This year it is claimed that they voted 356 more men than were on their pay roll. With an honest election the labor ticket would have been elected by a majority of at least 300.

TAXATION AMENDMENT TO CHARTER.

Sections 11 and 13 of Chapter I of Article III to be amended to read as follows. (The changes are printed in quotation marks):

Section 11. On or before the "third Monday in September" of each year, the Supervisors shall levy the amount of taxes for city and county purposes required to be levied on all property not exempt from taxation. The amount should be sufficient to provide for the payment during the fiscal year of all demands upon the treasury authorized to be paid out of the same; but such levy, exclusive of the State taxes, the tax to pay the interest and maintain the sinking funds of the bonded indebtedness of the city and county, "all taxes levied under Section 13 of this Chapter," and exclusive of the tax to pay for the maintenance and improvement of the parks, squares and public grounds of the city and county shall not exceed the rate of one dollar upon each one hundred dollar valuation of the property assessed. The Supervisors in making the levy shall apportion the taxes to the several funds.

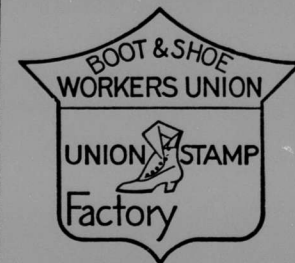
Section 13. The limitation in Section 11 of this Chapter upon the rate of taxes, shall not apply in case of any great necessity or emergency. In such case the limitation may be temporarily suspended so as to enable the Supervisors to provide for such necessity or emergency. No increase shall be made "to provide for such necessity or emergency" in the rate of taxes authorized to be levied in any fiscal year, unless such increase be authorized by ordinance passed by the unanimous vote of the Supervisors and approved by the Mayor. The character of such necessity or emergency shall be recited in the ordinance authorizing such action, and be entered in the Journal of the Board.

"Nor shall the limitation in Section 11 of this Chapter upon the rate of taxation apply in any of the following cases: taxes levied for the purpose of defraying the costs of elections, taxes levied for the payment of any demands, salaries or obligations imposed upon or to be paid by the city and county by or under the laws of the State of California, or of the United States, taxes levied to meet any increased expenses of the city and county imposed thereon by any measure hereafter passed by direct vote of the people of the city and county, taxes for the support of the schools, taxes for the construction or reconstruction of buildings for the police, fire, health or school departments or for the detention home, and taxes for the construction or reconstruction of streets or sewers. No increase shall be made in the rate of taxes authorized to be levied in any fiscal year for any of the purposes mentioned in this paragraph, unless such increase be authorized by ordinance passed by a vote of at least fifteen (15) Supervisors and approved by the Mayor."

"No increase, however, shall be made in the rate of taxes authorized to be levied in any fiscal year in excess of sixty-five (65) cents on each one hundred dollar valuation of the property assessed for any or all of the following purposes, hereinabove mentioned: for the support of the schools, for the construction or reconstruction of buildings for the police, fire, health or school department or detention home, for the construction or reconstruction of streets or sewers."

Nothing in this section shall authorize the incurring of liabilities against the treasury not allowed by law, or which cannot be paid out of the income and revenue provided, collected and paid into the proper fund as its proportion of the same for such fiscal year, or permit liabilities or indebtedness incurred in any one fiscal year to be a charge upon or paid out of the income or revenue of any other fiscal year.

Clarion Call to Men Who Labor



Buy your Shoes from the Store owned and controlled by members of Local 216, employed in the only Union Stamp Factory in the city.

BOOTS AND SHOES FOR MEN AND BOYS

OPEN TILL 6 P. M.
OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS

UNION LABEL SHOE CO.

2267 MISSION ST.

Bet. 18th and 19th



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1914.

Assets	\$58,656,635.13
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,857,717.65
Employees' Pension Fund	177,868.71
Number of Depositors	66,367

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending June 30th, 1914, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

**It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together**

**Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey**

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



NOVEMBER, 1914

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
**Intertype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (34) Art Printery.....410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) **Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(179) *Donaldson Cassidy Co., The.....568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....4319 Twenty-third
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(168) **Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....43 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(206) **Moir Printing Company.....509 Sansome
(58) *Monahan, John & Co.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine Printing Concern.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....88 First
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....443 Pine
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(52) *Stacks, E. F.....1886 Mission
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) *Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) *West End Press.....2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission

- (200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Montgomery & Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(149) North Beach Record.....453 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) **Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.....
.....109 New Montgomery
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....48 Third
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co...32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it

- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
Sperry Flour Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

While the versatility of the printer is not proverbial, John E. Doney, who recently returned to his former home at Sutter Creek, has proved he is capable of more things than running a linotype, or composing tickets for the S. P. In a letter to a friend Jack says he was set at work piling logs for the Central Eureka mine, which nearly floored him, as he was sore in some four thousand places. He stuck to it, though, and at the end of a week was feeling fine, and eating as though he had been on a starvation diet for a year. Then the manager of the "Record" sent for him to help the paper out of a dilemma. They had the forms on the press and could not get them to print. Jack cleaned the fountain and the rollers, and the "Record" made its appearance, two days late, but readable. Afterwards he got out all the job work that had been accumulating for lack of a printer. Next he turned his attention to the linotype, which was breaking off the end of the slugs and sometimes breaking them in two. He straightened that out, and got the paper out on time the next week.

Elmer H. Hostettler of the California Press force has returned from his honeymoon, which was passed at Santa Cruz, and is again at the old stand, where he received congratulations from his associates. Elmer says the guests at the wedding had planned to give the newly-weds a great send-off, with a carload (more or less) of old shoes, rice, etc. While the festivities were at their height, they made their escape through the rear of the premises, going to a hotel down town.

The friends of L. H. Holman of the California Press linotype department may have noticed lately how proud he is appearing. Well, it is not owing to any "new arrivals," but Leigh has given evidence of being in the Rockefeller class, having bought a lot on Ward street, Berkeley, on which he is building a cozy home, with all modern accessories. The house-warming ceremonies will take place about Christmas time. Mr. Holman's father, D. S. Holman, who came here several months ago from Indiana, in precarious health, and who recovered sufficiently to return to his home, is again the guest of his son, having arrived this week accompanied by his nurse. He suffered a relapse since leaving California.

George Mitchell spent a couple of days this week in Richmond, where the members of the Typographical Union desire a separate organization of their own. The union as constituted at present includes printers of both Richmond and Martinez.

Below is given the result of the vote on the four amendments to the laws of the International Union submitted to the membership under date of September 1, 1914: First proposition—To increase the per capita tax 5 cents per month for the purpose of extending the Union Printers Home and for the support thereof, for 14,814, against 18,309; second proposition—to provide for the election of one delegate to the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, for 21,234, against 11,299; third proposition—to increase the executive council from three to five members by making the first and third vice-presidents members of that body, for 21,230, against 11,311; fourth proposition—to add to the priority law a proviso giving local unions the right to make such regulations governing the filling of situations and the disposal of extra work as is deemed necessary to meet local conditions, for 19,242, against 13,529.

Born, to the wife of E. A. Eickworth, a nine-pound boy, on Monday, November 9th. Mother and child doing well, and the father is wearing a smile that refuses to be suppressed.

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 P. M., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 63 Commercial.

Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Ramona Hall, 1524 Powell.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 Fifteenth.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.

Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, Fifteenth and Mission.

Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Redmen's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Boller Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, Fifteenth and Mission.

Boller Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 Sixteenth.

Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2337 Mission, Excelsior Hall.

Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.

Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Roma Hall, 1524 Stockton.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters Hall, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Columbia Hall, Twenty-ninth and Mission.

Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.

Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Roesch Bldg., Fifteenth and Mission.

Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate avenue, Jefferson Square Hall.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.

Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.

Cooks No. 44—Thursday nights; Headquarters, 83 Sixth.

Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.

Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason; Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.

Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas Appliance and Store Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Roesch Bldg.

Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; Headquarters, 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, Secretary, 1154 Market.

Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Holisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.

Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness avenue.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 248 Oak.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 248 Oak.

Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.

Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.

Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce avenue.

Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m., and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at Labor Temple; Headquarters, Room 5, Labor Temple.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.

Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth. S. Schulberg, Secretary, 1804 1/2 Bush.

Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.

Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights at headquarters, Pacific Building, Fourth and Market.

Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; Headquarters, 457 Bryant.

Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.

Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.

Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 557 Clay.

Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth. Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 557 Clay.

Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.

Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. of P. Hall.

Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 63 Commercial.

Sail Makers—Meet Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.

Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Ship Drillers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Hibernia Hall, 454 Valencia.

George A. Upton, secretary.

Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.

Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 218 Oak.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.

Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, 316 Fourteenth.

Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third. John McGaha, Secretary-Treasurer.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesday, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.

Street Railway Employees—Jos. Gliglerio, 2444 Polk.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st Sunday afternoon and 2d Thursday evening, 316 Fourteenth.

Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 24th.

Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 Fourteenth.

Tailors No. 400—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.

Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; Headquarters, 536 Bryant.

Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.

Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.

Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, 316 Fourteenth; Headquarters, Room 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, Sec.-Treas.

Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 Seventeenth.

United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.

United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. W. F. Dwyer, Secretary.

Upholsterers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 Sixteenth.

Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m., other Wednesday evenings, at headquarters, 14 Seventh.

Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.

Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 253—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, Secretary-Treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth.

Anti-Jap Laundry League—318-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Notes in Union Life

During the week just closed the following San Francisco unionists have died: Rudolph J. Angelotti of the musicians, John Layton of the plumbers, Jerome Crowley of the riggers and stevedores.

The Eight-Hour League has adopted resolutions urging the American Federation of Labor to endeavor to induce all political parties to insert a plank in their platforms favoring a universal eight-hour law. The resolutions have been forwarded to Delegates Gallagher and Scharrenberg at Philadelphia.

At the last regular meeting of the Bartenders' Union that organization voted to purchase \$1000 worth of Labor Temple bonds.

The United Laborers' Union last Tuesday evening donated an additional \$100 to the trades unionists locked out at Stockton, and initiated thirty-seven newly-elected members.

The Granite Cutters' Union at its last meeting indorsed a resolution requiring the label of the Allied Printing Trades on all city printing, and paid \$70 benefits to a sick member.

Michael Casey and Joseph Morris visited Richmond Monday in the interest of the Teamsters' Union. They called the teamsters off of a tunnel job to assist other men on strike.

SOME NURSERY RHYMES.

Nobody knows when nursery rhymes began. Perhaps Kipling's Taffimai, or some other prehistoric little girl invented them when she had finished the alphabet. Perhaps they never began, but just grew up with the children of past centuries. Many of them are world-wide, and have been said and sung in happy company by children of varying tongues.

"Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home" is as well known to the German child as to the English. and "Humpty Dumpty" is an egg of European reputation, with a Phoenician origin. On the other hand, "Old King Cole," beloved of the nursery, is a truly British king, who lived about 300 A. D. He was well beloved in those days, too, and his accession was hailed with joy. As the chronicler puts it, in his best Anglo-Saxon, "the fole was tho of this lond y-paid wel y-nou," a sentence you may be able to understand if you examine it long and carefully. To this day a large earthwork at Colchester is called "King Cole's Kitchen," a further proof of the existence of this musical monarch.

Another nursery character who really lived was Jack Spratt, who

"would eat no fat,
His wife would eat no lean;
And so between them both
They licked the platter clean."

A rhyme every one knows, but every one is not aware that "Jack" was an archdeacon and that his wife's name was Joan. This tale of quaint economy was written more than 250 years ago, and is still quoted by the children of today.

All nursery rhymes are not so practical as "Jack Spratt." Perhaps "Hey diddle, diddle, the cat and the fiddle," we read in "Phillips' Delightful Nursery Rhymes," had some inner meaning once, but now it sounds delightful nonsense, such as the good Quaker objected to:

"Hey diddle, diddle,
The cat and the fiddle"—

Yes, thee may say that, for that is nonsense.

"The cow jumped over the moon"—

Oh, no! Mary, thee musn't say that, for thee knows it is a falsehood, thee knows a cow would never jump over the moon, but a cow may jump under it, so thee ought to say—

"The cow jumped under the moon."

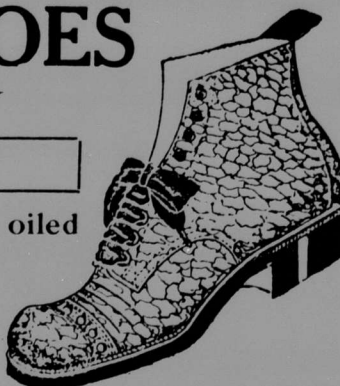
ALASKA SEAL SHOES

WILL KEEP YOUR FEET DRY

THEY'RE ABSOLUTELY WET-PROOF

"Alaska Seal Shoes" are made of a specially oiled tanned Calfskin. Full weight, California oak tanned, hand welt "Viscolized Dry Shod Soles" Broad Shaped Toes, Blucher Cut, Lace Style, UNION STAMPED

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825 MARKET STREET OPPOSITE STOCKTON
COMMERCIAL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE

We Give
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GREEN
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Personal and Local

Miss Annie Kenney, London, England, the English militant suffragist, thirteen times imprisoned and released after hunger striking under the "Cat and Mouse Act," will speak on "The Suffrage Movement in England" in the Scottish Rite Auditorium, Sutter street and Van Ness avenue, Saturday, November 14th, at 8 o'clock p. m. Chairman, Mrs. Inez Haynes Gilmore. Tickets, 25 and 50 cents. Tickets on sale at the Palace Hotel; the St. Francis Hotel; the San Francisco Center, 220 Post street; the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 45 Stockton street, and the Scottish Rite Auditorium.

The grand ball of the Janitors' Union will be held in Carpenters' Hall on Saturday, November 21st. Arrangements are about completed, only a few details yet remaining. The affair will be of unusual attractiveness and a large attendance is expected.

Last Friday night the following changes in delegates to the Labor Council were made: Thomas O'Neil, vice Ed Gorman of the stereotypers; Hugh Lowe, vice F. Maloney of the glass blowers; George Piper, vice Frank J. Brown of the electrical workers.

On request of the Iron, Tin and Steel Workers an effort will be made by the Council to have local union-made steel used in the Twin Peaks tunnel.

The Cemetery Protective Association has sent a letter of thanks to the Labor Council for its valuable aid in the campaign against cemetery removal. The association says: "We believe that much of the success of our labors properly belongs to your organization."

Hoping to reach an amicable adjustment, the Labor Council is withholding its intention of declaring a boycott on the Economic Laundry.

The amalgamation of the House Movers' and Pile Drivers' unions has been referred to the American Federation of Labor. Both unions desire amalgamation.

Pasadena and Seattle Central Labor Councils request San Francisco to send a letter to the convention of the American Federation of Labor

urging favorable action upon the principle of fixing working hours by statutory law.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union No. 65 has elected the following officers and delegates for the ensuing term: President, J. D. Nagle; vice-president, Raymond Hemeon; financial secretary, Fred Peterson; recording secretary, E. K. Rhodes; treasurer, Wm. McGuire; business agent, John Bell; trustees, J. D. Nagle, Geo. Buckmaster and L. Wolff; executive board, Edward McCluskey, Edward Murphy, William McGrogan, Bernard Jolly, Fred Peterson and George Terry; sergeant-at-arms, Edward McCloskey; delegates to the Building Trades Council, William Quinn, Louis Wolff, Edward McCloskey, John Bell and E. K. Rhodes.

Delegate T. E. Zant submitted a resolution to the Labor Council last Friday night urging upon Mayor Rolph and the Board of Supervisors that a light, heat and power plant be operated in the civic center. The Council referred the matter to its law and legislative committee.

The Cigar Makers' Union disbursed \$49.25 in benefits to sick members, \$24 benefits to members out of work, \$50 death benefit, \$400 to the local union of Oakland to pay a death benefit and \$25 to the locked out unionists of Stockton. Complying with the request of the San Francisco Labor Council the union sent a petition to President Wilson in behalf of the striking miners of Colorado, and indorsed a proposed amendment by the Allied Printing Trades Council providing that all printed matter used by the municipality shall bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

"EL CRISTOFORO"

Clear Havana Cigars
OF HIGHEST TYPE

UNION MADE

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EXPOSITION NEWS NOTES.

Commissioner General W. D. Egilbert of California has appointed James L. Farmer of New York as chief of exhibits of the California State exhibits at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. The 58 California counties are preparing the exhibits for the California building, which is the largest State building ever erected at any exposition. The California building will be the exposition's host building and will be dedicated about the middle of November.

As a small hint of what the visitor to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915 may expect in landscape gardening, the setting out of the grounds of 704,000 golden flowering plants in the last three weeks of October, may be considered.

There are 3752 men and women actually employed on the work of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition either on the grounds or in the down-town office building. There are employed on the exhibit palaces 723; on buildings of the states and nations 1026; on concession buildings 646; building exhibit booths 138; gardeners, 98; office employees, 298; clearing the grounds, 378; electricians, 112; firemen, 74; guards, 119; sculptors, 40.

The State buildings now under construction on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition represent a cost of \$1,200,000. The cost represented by foreign pavilions now in course of construction is \$1,000,000. These figures are exclusive of the cost of interior fittings and furnishings, landscape gardening, installing of exhibits and maintenance.

Word has been received from Germany by officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition that German exhibitors are preparing exhibits for the 1915 exposition in spite of the war. With the exception of a few manufacturers near the border, there have been no withdrawals on the part of German merchants. German architects are in San Francisco at this time constructing the German sections for exhibits. Germany has established a New York office for exposition activities. One of Germany's most striking exhibits will be the Lechner Fountain, which will be shown in America for the first time. It is more than a hundred feet high and appears as a great flame, yet the hand can be run through it as safely as through water.

The first exhibit for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to come through the Panama Canal arrived last week. The distinction goes to the 100 tons of human welfare display for the department of Social Economy.

Officials of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition are in receipt of communications from Italy telling of the active preparations that are being made toward the sending of Italian exhibits. Among other exhibits the best section of the Genoa exposition will be brought to San Francisco. Marconi will be among the notables to attend from Italy.

Assistant Athletic Director J. J. McGovern of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition is planning to have championships of the United States in American football played at the exposition in 1915. Already plans are being perfected for Western and Pacific Coast college championships and the best Eastern and Middle West college teams are to be considered in the big 1915 games.

The California building will be dedicated on the grounds of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition on November 21st. A reception and dance will be given from 4 to 7 o'clock on that afternoon. The California building will be the host building for the exposition and is the largest ever built by any State at any exposition. It is the second largest building on the exposition grounds and when completed and furnished will represent an outlay of \$2,000,000.